

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

A Dozen Miners Blown to Atoms at Hazleton, Pa.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL DISASTER

In the Pennsylvania Coal Region. The Terrible Sight That Met the Gaze of Rescuers—Heartrending Scenes About the Mine—The Names of the Victims—All of Them Foreigners.

HAZLETON, PA., July 17.—Two hundred sticks of giant powder exploded in the midst of a gang of miners at Stockton colliery No. 8 to-day and not enough of the men's bodies was left for identification. On account of the distance of the Stockton colliery from the main breaker it has been customary to send the dynamite and other explosives in boxes in No. 8 and distribute them to the workmen at the bottom of the second shaft as they appear in the morning on their way to work. It was Charles O'Donnell's duty to distribute the dynamite and caps. The first men to go down in the shaft to-day were the drivers and these are the only ones to return alive from the opening. How many men or who they were, who followed in the next boat will not be known until a list of the living is taken. The drivers went into the stables to harness their mules, and it was while they were thus engaged that the explosion took place.

Charles Shugart says he saw about a dozen men standing about when O'Donnell receiving the powder a moment before the explosion took place. The drivers were hurried about promiscuously. The men were paralyzed with fright, and fearing an explosion of gas had taken place and that a collapse of the entire mine was about to follow they waited for death as though paralyzed.

It was in this position that they were found by some miners from No. 2 who hastened through the passageways to No. 3. As soon as lights were had, the demoralized drivers hastened to the bottom of the shaft. There a terrible sight met their gaze. Strown over them and torn timbers were fragments of human flesh and bones and limbs of the unfortunate miners. The men were too much affected to attempt to remove the remains.

Rescuing parties were quickly formed, and headed by Superintendent Roderick, a corps of miners descended into the mine. The work of recovering the bodies was at once begun, but it was a difficult task. Fragments of human flesh were found some distance up the slope clinging to the rails and ties and sticking to the roof, while everywhere were bones and limbs. At this hour not enough has been found of the bodies to make recognition possible. It is believed that at least a dozen men were blown to pieces.

After surveying the work of destruction Foreman Shugart emerged from the pit and instituted preparations for bringing the remains of the victims to the surface. The dismembered fragments were put together as well as possible at the bottom of the slope. After all had been arranged the hoisting to the surface commenced. In order that feelings of the relatives of the men might be spared it was arranged to hoist each box to the top of the tower and there take them to their homes. As each body appeared on the surface a wail went up from the multitude in waiting. Women tore their hair and shrieks of agony rent the air. The officials did everything possible to soothe their grief, but very little could be done. The names of the victims as far as known are: Charles O'Donnell, aged 25, married; Andrew Jabol, aged 33, married; John Primabono, aged 22, single; John Koshedo, aged 23, single; Anthony Moravitz, aged 23, single; John Kriencok, aged 23, married; John Motefski, aged 44, married; John Brizon, aged 25, single.

COREAN SITUATION

Unchanged—Chinese Government Refuses a Consultation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The latest telegraphic reports received here indicate that the Korean situation is substantially unchanged. It is stated that the Russian government has expressed itself satisfied with the reply of the Japanese government, which disavowed any designs upon Korean territory, but which declined to withdraw the Japanese troops from Korea until some action was taken to prevent the constant recurrence of the disturbances in that country, which constitute such a dangerous menace to Japanese interests.

It is stated that the Chinese government has peremptorily refused to consult with the Japanese government for the purpose of devising means to assist Korea in removing the abuses which have caused the present trouble and has confined its replies to this quest, which has been repeated several times to a demand for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Korea. The impression prevails that this was the substance of the answer made by the Li Yamen last week when the British minister at Peking tendered his personal good offices to effect a settlement of the differences between the two countries. The general opinion in Japan is that the government has done all that it properly can do to main the ostentatious cordial with China and that the responsibility for any complications that may ensue must consequently rest upon the latter country.

SHREWD SCHEME

Of the Senate to Force an Agreement on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The fact that the senate has made such rapid progress with the appropriation bills since they were taken up has led many to believe that their dispatch is a part of the general scheme of the senate to force the house to a more speedy agreement on the tariff bill. Ten of the fourteen appropriation bills were passed by the senate in a little more than a week's time, which is unprecedented progress, and the indications are that the bills remaining unacted on will be disposed of with equal rapidity when reached. The prospects are now that the work of the senate will be delayed somewhat by the committee on appropriations, which has not yet completed its consideration of the sundry civil bill, and has not taken up the deficiency bill at all. These can, however, be reported before a great while.

With all the appropriation bills passed by the senate there will be nothing but the conference reports on these bills and the tariff between Congress and adjournment. There are many senators who count upon the eagerness of the members of the house to get home in view of the necessity of looking after their political fences to help materially in bringing the house to accept the senate's terms on the tariff.

INSIDE HISTORY

Of the Action of the Federation of Labor. Debs' Eloquent Appeal Overcome by a Cool Second Thought—How the Country Was Saved from the Horrors of a General Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—"The conference lately held in Chicago under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor was one of the most important labor gatherings ever held in this country," said Pat McBryde, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers to-day. Said Mr. McBryde: A convention of local unions had declared in favor of a general strike and demanded the presence of Mr. Gompers in Chicago. Mr. Gompers recognized the gravity of the situation and sent telegrams to all the national and international trade unions and to different railroad brotherhoods of firemen and trainmen. President Arthur, of the engineers, wrote he was unable to be present.

As the conference was about to convene a delegation from local unions that had already left work informed the delegates that if they did not agree to call a national suspension the strike was lost, and that the conference would be held responsible for the defeat. The delegation was quietly but firmly informed that the conference would take such action as it believed to be in the interest of the workmen of the country. After the delegates had left a statement made by Mr. Debs and investigated for themselves into the trouble at Chicago a peculiar state of affairs presented itself.

There was Mr. Debs and the American Railway Union on one side and there was Mr. Pullman, the railroads and the different brotherhoods on the other. The representatives of the firemen and the trainmen, while opposed to the strike, or rather to the boycott, had nothing but words of praise for Mr. Debs; for his associates they had nothing but words of condemnation; indeed, it has seldom been my lot to hear men get such a scolding as Mr. Howard and other members of the American Railway Union board, except it be the language used against P. M. Arthur, of the engineers, by the trades union delegates at the conference.

It seems that the organizers of the American Railway Union had been so indiscreet as to confess that they intended to break up the older organizations and boasted that it only required victory of the present battle in order to be successful. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the boycott at Chicago was not only a fight against capital by a life and death struggle between the different railroad organizations. The older orders being on the side of the corporations it is but fair to state that some of the brotherhoods like the trainmen, although opposed to the strike, allowed all members to act for themselves, and over 16,000 of them joined hands with the American Railway Union. "You must declare for a national suspension," said the trade unionists of Chicago. "The fight is a fight of capital versus labor," said Mr. Debs.

"You have no right to take sides with one organization against another," said the brotherhoods. "Have a little common sense and keep the men you represent out of this middle," whispered conscience. And so the delegates talked, discussed and talked all around the subject, each afraid to spring a resolution lest it might be premature. In this condition Mr. Debs found the conference, he realized the difficult task he had to perform; the men he was to address were not amateurists in the methods of labor organization. A number of them had more experience than himself. The man seemed an icicle, but the voice held his hearers spell bound as he recited the suffering of the workmen at Pullman, the high hand policy of the board of managers and the determination of the men to fight to the end.

The delegates seemed magnetized. "What do you want us to do?" exclaimed one. Then the matchless ability of the man was manifested. In a tone of deep sorrow he exclaimed: "Nothing." A long pause, and then Mr. Debs said: "I ask nothing of you, gentlemen, but if I were in your place I will tell you what I would do."

Then Mr. Debs spoke in favor of a general strike. A sharp exchange of words between Secretary McGuire, of the carpenters, and Mr. Debs followed. Mr. Debs having the best of it, but the discussion broke the spell, the delegates were once more business men, and Mr. Debs soon realized it, for he changed his tactics at once.

"I have a telegram from Washington," he said. "The President is going to appoint an arbitration committee, so I have prepared the following document with the consent of this conference which I would like President Gompers to present to the board of general managers." He then proceeded to read the document presented by Mayor Hopkins, calling off the strike upon condition that the old men would be reinstated. He left the document and the conference promised to send him an answer. A little reflection on behalf of the delegations and they realized that if Mr. Gompers was the bearer of the message, and the managers refused to accept it, the American Federation of Labor would be placed in an embarrassing position.

It was resolved to tell Mr. Debs, that he could name any gentleman in the convention, who will, with an equal number of citizens and Mr. Debs call upon the board of managers, but Mr. Gompers must not go alone.

Hour after hour the conference waited for Mr. Debs' reply, but none came until after the papers had announced the fact that Mayor Hopkins had presented the document and that President Debs had dumped the conference.

The delegates looked sheepish when they realized they narrowly escaped being trapped into bringing all the horrors of a general strike upon the country. After a hearty laugh they issued the document advising the men to return, which has appeared in the press, and adjourned to their homes wondering what brought them to Chicago.

Average Weight of Wool.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—With the July returns on acreage and condition of crops, the correspondents of the statistical division of the department of agriculture were instructed to send an estimate of the average weight per fleece of wool as shown during the present year. These returns have been carefully consolidated, and the average weight per fleece of this year's wool clip is shown to be 5.83 pounds as clip is shown to be 5.83 pounds last year and 5.15 against 5.3 pounds for the census year. The variation by states is considerable, the range being from 2.5 pounds per fleece in Alabama to 7.5 pounds in South Dakota. The chief causes of this difference are varying climatic conditions and differing degrees of care bestowed upon the stock, as well as the keeping of widely varying grades of animals from the highest grade of blooded stock down to the common native breeds.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

LAW MUST BE RESPECTED.

Judge Phillips Issues a Peremptory Order to United States Marshals.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Judge John F. Phillips, of the United States district court, addressed the following letter to United States Marshal Joe Shelby in regard to the strike:

To Hon. Joe O. Shelby, U. S. Marshal, Western District of Missouri:

DEAR SIR:—Information has come to me that strikers, so-called, on the railways in this district and their sympathizers and abettors, since the withdrawal of special deputy marshals, are beginning again to congregate and hang about the depot platforms, tracks, switch yards, shops and locomotives of the railway company, seeking by their talk, threats and conduct to exert an influence upon the employees of the railways to induce and compel them to quit the service of the roads and again to obstruct the United States mails inter-state commerce, and interfere with the operation of roads in the hands of receivers. If the misguided leaders of these men give it out, the strike is not yet over, they and their followers must understand that neither are the orders and instructions heretofore by the United States court of this district recalled. As the men who voluntarily quit the services of companies in common decency ought not to congregate and hang about the property of the roads for purposes of mischief, they should behave and betake themselves to some other honest employment, having voluntarily decided a retirement from the service of these roads. As good citizens they owe some duty to the public.

If necessary, you should keep on guard and outlook deputy marshals at needful points to guard against unlawful interference with the railway companies within the purview of the order heretofore issued by the court and to arrest violators of said order and take them before competent tribunals within the jurisdiction to be dealt with according to law.

Let the eye of the law be as wide open and ceaseless in its vigilance as that of the turbulent agitator and disturber of the national peace. These men must be made to know that this is a government of law and not of mere will.

(Signed) Very respectfully,
JOHN F. PHILLIPS,
United States District Judge.

Want to Borrow Money.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 17.—The Santa Fe receivers have petitioned the United States circuit court for authority to borrow \$250,000 of Chicago banks and others. They state that there is now due to the employees for wages a large sum of money in excess of the funds on hand applicable thereto; that the deficiency grows out of a great loss of earnings from the operation of the road by reason of the unsettled and discordant condition of business throughout the country.

By reason of the strike, the receivers say, a large number of employees have left the service or were discharged, and these must be paid and the wages of others are overdue.

A Chat Iron Pledge.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 17.—A chat iron pledge is required by the Southern Pacific from every striker who desires to re-enter its service. Each repentant applicant for re-engagement is required to sign a promise that the applicant will sever his connection with the American Railway Union, that he will not join any labor organization during the period of his employment by the company, and that he will not become a member of any brotherhood or union for five years.

First Train in Eighteen Days.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 17.—The first Northern Pacific train from the coast for eighteen days arrived to-day. The train left Portland June 25 and on arriving consisted of eighteen cars. Besides the 300 passengers it brought back the two companies of regulars from Fort Snelling, who went out with the first westbound train ten days ago.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

CALL for Cough Cough Care and insist upon having nothing else. Twenty-five and fifty cent bottles. Try it and it is not as we say—the best remedy of the kind in the world—we ask you to condemn it to all your friends.

Sold by Alex. T. Young, John Klari, Wheeling, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

To Cape May, Atlantic City and San Isle City, via B. & O., Thursday, July 19, '94. Round trip, \$10. Tickets good twelve days, with stop off privileges at Washington, D. C., returning. Sleeper on the 5:35 p. m. train.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by Mary McNamara and Michael McNamara, her husband, to me as trustee, dated April 14, 1893, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Book of Trust Book No. 32, page 293, I will sell at the north front door of the court house of said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1894, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, that is to say:

The east half of lot numbered two and the west half of lot numbered three, situated and being on the north side of Eleventh street, in the city of Wheeling, Ohio county, West Virginia, as laid out by Andrew H. Britz, a plat of which subdivision is recorded in Book No. 72, page 129. The said piece of ground fronts forty feet on Eleventh street, running northwesterly of equal width to the south line of lands owned by the Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad, one hundred and twenty feet, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third and as much more as the purchaser elects to pay in cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments on one and two years, notes bearing interest from the day of sale to be given for the deferred payments. W. J. W. COWDEN, Trustee. 1614

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